

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 7.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY JANUARY 24, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1727.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE 75c.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]

Behind a fair wind blowing,

Below an azure main,

With white foam flecked and braided

And hollows purple shaded,

In long waves gently flowing,

'Neath skies without a stain,

Save for horizons glowing

With gleams of silver rain,

Afar a pale blue blooming,

Above the ocean bed,

'Till grey ridge and green hollow

The eyes expectant follow,

And see fair islands looming

'Gainst skies of gold and red,

And sunset rays flaming—

The crown of Diamond Head.

A land of sweet repose

Where soft empurpled glooms

Enfold the mountain ranges,

And winter never changes

The blush of blowing roses

Or green of ferny plumes,

Where summer never closes,

Or wan frosts smite the blooms.

In deep and shady valleys

We roam with lazy feet,

Where silky floss of mosses

The shining rocks embosses

In dimly lighted alleys

Where brooklets' pulses beat,

And wandering zephyr dallies

To kiss the blossoms sweet.

Through dewy copse and cover

The tropic bird takes flight;

The long reeds idly wave,

By banks where runlets quaver;

Bright insects skim and hover,

On jeweled wings of light,

And the mynah calls his lover

To bowers of beauty bright.

The rivers sweetly singing

O'er mossy ledges leap,

With showers of liquid kisses

For blooms in green abysses;

And tangled festoons swinging

Adown the rugged steep,

'Bove woods with music ringing,

Where winds are laid asleep.

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland, October, 1895.

The New Orchestra.

The Y. M. C. A. orchestra had a

good rehearsal at the hall last

night. The members are making

excellent progress in the work, and

it is probable a public concert will

be given some time in March. The

proceeds of the concert will be used

entirely in purchasing music and

other necessities. It is not intend-

ed that concerts will be given at

any time for the personal profit of

the members. Tomorrow night a

sixtette, composed of members of

the orchestra, will be at the per-

formance of "Meredith's Old Coat"

and supply the music during a

portion of the evening.

"Meredith's Old Coat."

The management of "Meredith's

Old Coat" wish to state that the

curtain will rise promptly at 8

o'clock tomorrow evening. Doors

will be open at 7 o'clock. Owing

to the openness of Independence

Park pavilion, and the fact that

there are no carpets or mats on the

floor, the doors will be closed dur-

ing the acts. This last might be

in the nature of a warning to all to

be at the pavilion before 8 o'clock.

THIS MEANS BIG MONEY

If the Kapok Tree Will Grow

Here.

VEGETABLE PRODUCING WOOL.

A Tourist Expatriates on the Possibili-

ties of a New Industry—Easy to

Cultivate and Expense Light.

Will Be Tried on Maui.

"The capitalists of the islands

have tied themselves to sugar,"

said a bright young tourist yester-

day at the Hawaiian Hotel, "and

diversified industries have been

neglected. This is my third or

fourth visit to this country, and

each time I am more strongly im-

pressed with the idea that the soil

is capable of developing other

products.

"They are being tried now by Mr.

Marsden, Commissioner of Agri-

culture. Seeds from all over the

world are being obtained by him

and are planted in the Government

nursery," said an ADVERTISER man.

"So I understand, but, then,

there are some things which grew

here in former years which may be

counted now among—what shall I

say?—lost arts. Sandal wood, for

instance, used to grow here and

was a source of profit to Hawaiians

in the early days. I understand

there are still left a few trees on

the mountains. It occurs to me

that the sandal wood tree should be

propagated and returned to the fold

of island products. And there are

other things which might be grown

on the thousands of acres of land

which are now lying idle on the

islands. Whatever is grown at a

profit in the East Indies, or in

Central America, should be pro-

duced here and your export list en-

larged in consequence. I under-

stand an attempt has been made at

growing sisal. It will grow in any

warm climate and will grow here

and should be a source of revenue.

I had a conversation with Mr.

Tabbs, the great cordage manu-

facturer on the Pacific Coast, before

I left there, and he spoke of the

possibilities of the plant here and

the demand there is for it.

"Then there's kapok; do you

know kapok at all? No! Per-

haps you know it by the Latin

name, Eudendron Aurocarum.

Ah! I thought not. There are few

Latin scholars, or horticulturists

in fact, whose head lawns are as

closely mown as yours. Pardon

me. Kapok, if it can be grown

here—and I have no doubt it can

—will mean thousands of dollars

annually to the value of your pro-

ducts, and will be the foundation

of a new industry. In some re-

spects it resembles cotton. It grows

on trees, and the fibre is contained

in a boll identically the same as

cotton.

"Then we may expect, in years

to come, to see the plains of Maui

dotted with kapok gins as Alameda

county is decorated with its mush-

room growth of windmills." ven-

tured the reporter.

"Nothing of the sort; and let

me tell you that kapok requires no

gin. The seeds are at the bottom

of the boll and lightly attached to

the fibre, so that a slight beating

in an inexpensive machine releases

them. Excuse me a moment and I

will show you some of the fibre

and seeds.

"There, you see the fibre has a

more silky appearance than cotton.

This is in the raw state, and thou-

sands of pounds are imported an-

nually to the United States and

used in upholstering. It will pack

only after long and constant use,

and, when it does, it may be picked

over and made as springy as when

first put up."

"Are the climatic conditions of

the islands suitable for the culti-

vation of this plant or tree?"

"From what I know of the is-

land of Maui I believe there would

be no difficulty experienced. The

seeds, you will notice, are about

the size of a cherry stone but free

from the hard shell; it has noth-

ing more than a husk."

"But there is no oil in it as in

the cotton seed and that, you

know, is an important item of

manufacture throughout the United

States. If

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Probable Changes in Garbage Collection.

John F. Colburn Prefers Maunakea Street—Diseases in Pork—Tree Planting on Molokai.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health was held Wednesday afternoon. There being present, President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, T. F. Lansing, D. Keliipio, J. T. Waterhouse, Dr. Wood, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Myers, Dr. Wayson and Dr. Howard.

In response to a question put by the president, Dr. Monsarrat said that there was no more than the usual amount of sickness among the hogs. In the recent wet weather some had died from lung disease. Quite a number had died at Palama and other outskirts of the city.

The president suggested that Dr. Monsarrat attend to cases where damage to meat or cruelty to animals was suspected.

The president thought that a better system of garbage removal should be instituted; at present there were many defects. Better work could be done if the whole thing were put under the active control of the Board of Health. The expense would be no greater than at the present time.

In regard to tree planting on Molokai, the president said that Mr. Marsden had suggested the erection of a shed or building for the protection of the young plants. No progress can be made until protection is assured. The president said that lumber had already gone to Molokai for the building. It was suggested by Dr. Emerson that a list of burials outside the regular burying ground be furnished the Board. The president spoke of Dr. Wayson as a person who could collect such information while out on his rounds.

The fish report from January 15th to 20th showed 30,925 fish received at the fishmarket. Only two stalls were used at that time. A letter from J. F. Colburn asked for permission to sell fish on Maunakea street.

The idea did not meet the favor of the Board. It would lead to the establishment of markets all over the city.

Dr. Emerson thought that people should be allowed to sell fish at different places in the city, such as on Maunakea street.

T. F. Lansing said that the establishment of one market, such as asked for on Maunakea street, would lead to establishment of others in the vicinity.

Action upon Mr. Colburn's request was deferred.

A letter from Mr. Myers of the Molokai leper settlement endorsed the suggestion of paying premiums to successful tree planters.

The Board then went into executive session for a consideration of reports and matters relating to the Leper Receiving Station at Kalihi.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

Reports of Committees for Nine Months—Affairs are Prosperous.

At a meeting of Central Union Church last night, Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor, made a general report of the nine months of his pastorate, showing everything in a prosperous condition.

Others were as follows: Report on statistics, by W. W. Hall, clerk; report of treasurer of the board of trustees, by J. B. Atherton; report of benevolent work, by T. Richard Robinson, church treasurer; report of Sunday school superintendent, by A. B. Wood; report of Sunday school treasurer, by W. J. Forbes and report of librarian by W. F. Thrum.

Mr. Frank Damon reported on the prosperous condition of work among the Chinese.

There was no time for the reading of other reports. They were deferred until next week. The report read showed the church in a most prosperous condition.

In Your Blood

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. See HUBBON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A Good Time Anticipated by the Athletes.

The H. A. A. C. Field Day Next Saturday—List of Events With Entries.

At a meeting of the H. A. C., held in Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening, final arrangements were made for their field day Saturday afternoon.

The following officers of the day have given their consent to act: Judges—D. W. Corbett, T. Wright and Captain Griffiths. Referee—J. W. Jones. Starter—James Torbert. Time-keepers—C. W. Macfarlane and Sam Wilder. Clerk of the Course—T. P. Cummings.

The club decided to set a time for each contest, the first beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Following are the events as revised at the meeting last evening:

1. One mile bicycle race (novice), at 2 p. m. sharp.—Entries, G. A. Martin, Charles Williams, Sam Johnson, Fred Damon, P. Lishman, R. Southgate.

2. One hundred yards dash, at 2 p. m.—Entries, A. Mitchell, H. Espinda, Tom Pryce, W. L. Gay, W. Bolster, W. C. Cummings, J. L. Hansmann, C. E. Hapai, J. Kalaniana'ole, Chris Holt, James Spencer.

3. One-half mile boys' bicycle race, at 2:15 p. m.—Entries, A. S. Willis, A. B. Giles, J. Leal, A. Harris, F. Iaukea.

4. One-half mile bicycle race (open) at 2:15 p. m.—Entries, W. Chapman, H. A. Giles, Geo. Angus, N. Halstead, R. Dexter, R. Southgate, E. B. Berger.

5. Running high jump at 2:35 p. m.—Entries, J. Spencer, C. E. Hapai, C. J. Willis, Chris Holt.

6. Three-minute class bicycle race at 2:45 p. m.—Entries, W. Chapman, G. A. Martin, Fred Damon, Sam Johnson, N. Halstead, D. G. Sylvester, P. Lishman.

7. 220 yards dash at 2:55 p. m.—Entries, H. Espinda, Tom Pryce, W. Simerson, C. E. Hapai, J. Kalaniana'ole, Chris Holt.

8. One-half mile run at 3:05 p. m.—Entries, M. N. Andrade, A. Mitchell, B. F. Beardmore, Geo. Clarke, W. Chamberlain.

9. One mile bicycle race (open) at 3:15 p. m.—Entries, W. Chapman, H. A. Giles, Geo. Angus, N. Halstead, R. Dexter, R. Southgate, E. B. Berger.

10. 120 yards hurdle race at 3:25 p. m.—Entries, W. Armstrong, J. L. Hansmann, C. E. Hapai, Henry Hapai, J. Spencer.

11. Running broad jump at 3:35 p. m.—Entries, P. Gleason, W. Cummings, C. J. Willis, C. E. Hapai.

12. One mile novelty race at 3:45 p. m.—Entries, W. A. Chapman, Geo. Angus, H. Giles, P. Lishman, D. G. Sylvester, R. Dexter, R. Southgate.

13. 440 yards dash at 3:55 p. m.—Entries, W. Armstrong, H. Espinda, W. Simerson, T. Pryce, J. Spencer, Chris Holt.

14. One mile run at 4:05 p. m.—M. N. Andrade, A. Mitchell, H. Espinda, S. Gumpfer, B. T. Beardmore, Geo. Clark, Alfred Rosa, Dan Kamahu, W. Chamberlain.

15. Three-mile lap race at 4:15 p. m.—Entries, Geo. Angus, H. Giles, N. Halstead, P. Lishman, R. Dexter, D. G. Sylvester.

16. Horse race, one-half mile and repeat.—Entries, W. H. Cornwell's Billy C. and Chas. David's Judah.

17. Putting the shot at 4:40 p. m.—Entries, Tom Pryce, H. C. Vida, J. Spencer, J. Kalaniana'ole, W. Chamberlain, Chris Holt.

18. Second heat one-half mile and repeat horse race.

19. Ring tournament at 5:15 p. m.—Entries, C. K. Hyde, H. A. Wilder, W. Schmidt, C. Rice, Palmer Parker.

20. Scrub horse race (one-half mile), at 5:38 p. m.—Entries: W. Armstrong's Never-Say-Die; E. B. Berger's Go-As-You-Please; C. K. Hyde's Lazy Junior; Palmer Parker's Push-on-the-Rains; and C. Rice's Limper.

The athletic contests will all be handicapped, Thomas Wright attending to all that part of the work today.

An attempt has been made by a committee from the H. A. A. C. to obtain prizes or money for the same from merchants in the city, but their success has not been very great. It is sincerely hoped that, in the interval between this and Saturday, the merchants will come forward and render more generously, in order that some encouragement may be given the young men who are trying to make a success of athletics in the city.

Hugh P. King and Bissell Agency have organized a collection agency in the old Bulletin building on Merchant street.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE.

Graduates in Honolulu Hold a Pleasant Reunion.

An exceedingly pleasant reunion of alumnae of Mount Holyoke College was given Monday afternoon by Mrs. C. H. Kluegel, in honor of her venerable mother Mrs. Persie (Thurston) Taylor, who is one of the early graduates of Mary Lyon.

The Hawaiian Alumnae Association has numbered on its roll twenty-four members, but by death and removals it is reduced to sixteen. Ten of these reside in Honolulu and vicinity, only six of whom were able to be present yesterday. But with daughters and granddaughters present and invited guests, among whom were Miss Kelsey of Smith College, and Miss Hopper and Miss Millard of Wellesley, the gathering was representative and choice.

The business of the meeting included the reading of several letters from Miss T. F. Cowles, the secretary of the National Alumnae Association of the United States, one of which announced that a large sum of \$150,000 had been pledged by a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, D. K. Pierson, as a permanent endowment fund, of which the interest only should ever be drawn, on condition that the alumnae themselves should raise an additional \$50,000 before the end of 1897. Honolulu's small branch was urged to do what was possible by personal contributions or by solicitation from others. The president of the Hawaiian alumnae, Miss Chamberlain, gave notice that contributions would be called for at a future meeting.

Mrs. G. P. Taylor read a very interesting class letter received from one of her class of 1845, who had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation last summer. Out of a class of fifty-one members thirty are living, and nine of these met at the old school home this morn. Refreshments were served by the granddaughters and much social cheer was enjoyed, and all the alumnae voted thanks to Mrs. Kluegel for the pleasant visit.

"Meredith's Old Coat" Music.

Kindly disposed friends of Kawaiahae have consented to furnish music for the performance of "Meredith's Old Coat," to be given at Independence Park Saturday evening.

The Nuanu Sextette Club, composed of B. L. Marx, first violin; J. Lightfoot, second violin; F. A. Potter, flute; Wray Taylor, cello; C. Hedemann, bass, and W. L. Fletcher, piano, will render the "Festival March" and "Spanish Serenade" at the opening of the play, and a gavotte between the second and third acts.

The mandolin and guitar club composed of Albert Along and Wm. H. Coney, mandolins, and Thomas Hennessy and L. de L. Ward, guitars, will render a waltz and a march between the first and second acts.

Fitzgerald Discharged.

The famous McClain-Fitzgerald general mix-up case came up for trial in the District Court shortly after 11 a. m. yesterday. The sky looked stormy but the clouds were lined with brightness and the combination was broken.

J. McLain was found to be absent when the case was called. Other witnesses were examined in the hope that the complainant would materialize, but he failed to appear. Attorney Davis moved for a continuance of one week he having received information that his client was ill.

An officer armed with a sub-pena was sent in search of McLain but he was not at home. The motion of the prosecution was denied. L. A. Thurston, attorney for the defense moved for a discharge on the ground that there was no case. Granted.

A Correction.

The statement of the ADVERTISER of the 21st that the Olaa Coffee Company had been discontinued was an error. The name should have been the Kona Coffee and Commercial Company. The Olaa Coffee Company is managed by Mr. Grossman, and owned entirely by Honolulu parties, and they have no intention of changing the name of the company.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for H. I.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GROVER CLEVELAND, U. S. A.
As everyone knows, Grover Cleveland is not only president of the United States but our commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The accompanying cut shows how President Cleveland would appear if he took the field as commander-in-chief of the United States army in a war with Great Britain.

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High Prices

No more middle-men's profits when you buy of us.

We buy no more goods from wholesalers. Everything comes direct from the factory.

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CONSISTING OF

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NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

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SMOKERS' ARTICLES IN SILVER

AND THEIR :

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Senator Perkins' Amendment to Amended Bill in Senate.

HUNTINGTON AND THE SCHEME.

Provisions for Survey—One Million Shares Stock to Be Issued—The United States May Buy if Desired. Good Salaries for the Directors.

The Venezuelan question, which brought the Monroe doctrine so prominently before the world, has aroused a new interest in the Nicaragua canal, and, in fact, given the canal a new and interesting character, says the San Francisco Chronicle. At the same time the bill introduced by Senator Perkins, calling for construction of the great waterway and providing for financial questions involved in the scheme, has added still more to direct attention to the canal.

Captain William L. Merry, the Nicaragua Consul, has stated that many Senators and Congressmen have announced they would push Senator Perkins' bill and make a vigorous fight for the adoption of the measure.



SENATOR PERKINS OF CALIFORNIA.

There has sprung up a strong feeling," said Captain Merry, "that the canal should be built without delay. The Monroe doctrine has brought it to the front. About all that keeps back debate on Senator Perkins' bill is the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, submitted to President Cleveland last November. But that is looked for every day now, and, just as soon as it is laid before Congress, then the Perkins bill will be taken up. I am informed that the commission recommends the appropriation of \$350,000 and eighteen months' time for a survey. The route has been surveyed eleven times already, and Professor Davidson tells me that the survey could be finished in seven or eight months. It looks as if C. F. Huntington was in it, sparring for delay, and that Huntington is fighting the canal with all his force and skill."

It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce of this city will, at its meeting on the 14th inst., adopt a petition urging Congress to prompt action on the Nicaragua canal question, and setting forth that the abandonment of the project to a foreign power would be an absolute violation of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Perkins' bill is an amendment to the bill introduced by Senator Barnum and entitled, "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.' It begins as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the capital stock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall consist of 1,000,000 shares of \$150 each, or no more.

"Sec. 2. That the words 'The Nicaragua canal,' whenever used in this Act or the Act to which this is an amendment, shall be held to include all real and personal property and franchises, railroads, piers, channels, dams, locks, embankments and other works necessary for or incidental to the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of the said interoceanic canal, or that may be made by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua or under its authority by virtue of the said Act, and the concessions granted or to be granted by Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"Sec. 3. That if the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall, within nine months from the passage of this Act, show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that all the stock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua heretofore subscribed for or issued, except that heretofore issued to the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has been called in, returned to and canceled by the treasurer of the company, so that none shall remain outstanding; and that all bonds issued by said company and obligations to deliver bonds, have been redeemed and canceled; and all liabilities of the said company have been satisfied; and all contracts and agreements heretofore made, including all contracts with the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, have been canceled; and before any bonds are delivered or any money appropriated by this Act is paid; and after the surrender and return to the treasurer of the company of all stock that may have been issued; and after the surrender and cancellation of all bonds, bond scrip and obligations to issue bonds, the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities of said company, and the

cancellation and extinguishment of all contracts and agreements of said company with individuals or corporations, except the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but including its contracts or agreements with the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of said canal, as is provided for in this Act; and after the acceptance of the provisions of this Act by a resolution of the stockholders of said company at a meeting duly called and held for this purpose, a distribution and disposition of the capital stock of the said Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall be made by the officers of the company as follows, to wit:

"First—Nine hundred and nineteen thousand, five hundred shares of the capital stock of said company at the par value thereof shall be issued to the United States in absolute ownership, in consideration for its aid in construction of said canal, as provided in this Act, and the said stock, so to be issued, shall be full paid and non-assessable, and shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States.

"Second—That 60,000 shares of the said capital stock, at the par value thereof, shall be issued to the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, and 10,500 shares of the said stock, at the par value thereof, shall be issued to the Government of Costa Rica, according to the terms of their respective concessions theretofore made.

"That to enable the Maritime Canal Company to take up, cancel and extinguish all issues of its stock heretofore made, except those made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and all outstanding obligations for stock, bonds or bond scrip heretofore entered into by said company, the stock of said company, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be issued to such person or persons as may be designated by the stockholders of said company, not to exceed in the aggregate 10,000 shares of the capital stock thereof, which stock shall be non-assessable. The amount of the stock so to be issued shall be finally determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, on principles of justice and equity, but shall not exceed 10,000 shares."

Section 4 provides that upon the issuance and delivery of the stock the places of directors, except such as represent Nicaragua and Costa Rica, shall become vacant; that there shall be eleven directors, one each appointed by Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the stockholders, and eight by the President of the United States, who shall be American citizens. No United States directors shall own or control any stock or pecuniary interest in the company or be in any way interested in contracts of the company. Not more than four directors can be appointed from one political party.

Section 5 provides that at their first meeting the American directors shall divide themselves by lots into three classes, to hold office for two, four and six years respectively, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Six directors shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6 provides that their compensation shall be \$5000 a year, except the president, whose salary shall be \$6000; and that all their actual traveling expenses are to be paid. The directors shall fix the salaries and compensation of all their employees, agents and managers, including engineers not detailed for duty by the Secretary of War.

Every American director shall visit the canal and make a personal investigation of the works at least once a year and report yearly to the President of the United States in detail on the progress of the work, together with their recommendations. A copy of this report shall be laid before Congress in the President's message.

In section 7 the United States reserves the right to purchase the stock, other than that issued to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but in no event above par.

Section 8 provides for the appropriation by Congress of money not to exceed \$4,500,000 for the liquidation of expenditures made by the company since June 3, 1889, in and about the construction of the canal or incident thereto, including railroad and telegraph lines built by the company. These expenditures must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

To secure the means to construct the canal section 9 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States in denomination of not less than \$50, nor more than \$1000, to an amount not exceeding \$150,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be payable July 1, 1926, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, with interest at 3 per centum.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to pay the principal or interest on the bonds as it becomes due should it not be paid by the company, and the sum for that purpose is provided for. The company shall repay to the United States the money appropriated by this act and pay the principal and interest on the bonds as the same become due into the United States treasury. None of these bonds shall be delivered to the canal company until the company shall have performed all the conditions and things required to be done by it. The bonds shall be used by the company only for the purpose provided for in this act, and shall not be sold for less than par value.

Section 10 deals with the methods of construction, and sets forth that three engineers—one from the army, one from the navy and another from civil life—shall have charge of the work in all its departments. No contract for construction shall be let to any company, association or corporation in which any stockholder or director of the canal company is a member or stockholder, or in which he is in any wise interested. The board of directors must file a quarterly report of work done and expenses incurred with the Secretary of the Treasury, and on his examination and approval of these statements he shall issue bonds, as provided in section 11 of this act.

Regarding the issuance of bonds or mortgages by the company, section 12 makes this explicit statement:

"That the said Maritime Canal Company shall not issue bonds or mortgages, and shall not endorse or guarantee the paper, contract or obligation of any person, persons or corporation whatsoever; and no contract shall be entered into or purchase

made by said company, except for purchases provided for in this act."

Section 13 provides that all sums expended in the purchase of material and supplies for the canal shall be confined to the United States, except for such material as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica; and no Asiatic labor shall be used or employed in the work.

According to section 14 no dividends shall be declared by the company, except from net earnings of the canal, out of which one-half shall be paid to the United States until the United States bonds appropriated under this act shall have been repaid with interest. Thereafter the net proceeds shall be divided among stockholders of the company.

Congress reserves the power to alter, amend or repeal the act at all times; and should the canal company fail to comply with the requirements of section 3 the act shall become null and void.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

Reports of Various Committees. Suggestions for the Year.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U., held in the parlors of Central Union church yesterday afternoon, was attended by about twenty-five ladies, and was brimful of life and interest.

The usual committee reports were presented. Miss Green reported a visit to the police station and Oahu prison. She spoke particularly of the courtesy shown her by Jailor Low in allowing her to go all over the prison; of the perfect cleanliness of the place, and of the good care that is taken of the women and of the healthy employment afforded them. Some of the long sentence women show a marked improvement in appearance.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. J. M. Whitney reported on the Woman's Exchange, and returned sincere thanks to the ladies for the generous way they responded to the late call for aid in cancelling the debt contracted in fitting up the lunch room. It was gratifying to know that the lunch room had paid expenses during the last month. More liberal patronage would, however, be gratefully received. The finest of tea and coffee is made at noon, and often a hot dish, such as pea soup, stuffed veal or fried fish is served.

Various matters of unfinished business were discussed, and some new projects of interest brought up.

The subject of the union of all the ladies of the city churches in the undenominational work of the W. C. T. U. was warmly indorsed.

Business Changes.

D. W. Corbett, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has succeeded L. C. Ables as manager of the People's Ice Works. Mr. Ables will attend to his several private enterprises. Regarding a new secretary for the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Corbett said last night that one would probably come from the East who would look after the interests of the Y. M. C. A. proper, and that someone else—a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, probably—would have charge of the gymnasium. This latter change will not take place until the autumn, as the regular summer vacation will begin in a few months.

In resigning from the management of the Ice Company, Mr. Ables can feel that his stewardship was satisfactory to the men whose interests he represented.

A. G. M. Hawes, H. B. M. Commissioner, entertained Hon. H. M. Nelson, premier of New Zealand; Hon. J. J. Byrnes, attorney-general; and Hon. R. Philp, minister of mines, together with members of the Cabinet, at dinner last night.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 24 1896.

The Hilo Tribune is calling for harmony, evidently failing to realize that example continues on a higher plane than precept. Call for harmony come from all sides now and again, even the opposition talks of harmony, but it is always some one else that is supposed to do the harmonizing.

A WASHINGTON correspondent credits President Cleveland's change of heart on the Venezuelan question to the influence of Secretary Olney, who is a staunch Democrat of the true Jacksonian type. If it is true that Mr. Olney has had such an influence in revamping the foreign policy of the Administration it is thrice gratifying to know that Mr. Olney may be classed as a friend of Hawaii.

The effort of the Library Association to decrease the membership fee is to be commended as a step toward placing the books of the library at the disposal of a larger number. It is to be hoped that the finances of the association will in the near future reach such a healthy condition that Honolulu will have a free library. The attempt to obtain an increased membership under the new ruling ought to meet with success.

WHILE the filibustering schemes of Markoe, Morrow and others have unfortunately served to keep alive a certain distrust as to the political conditions in this country, they have proved the idiocy of C. W. Ashford's claim of not being connected with the conspiracy. The wording of Markoe's letter shows that if the document was not dictated by Ashford the author has at least been a close student of his opinions and his style of expressing them.

GENERAL MILES has narrowly escaped being called to account by the Secretary of War for his criticism of the coast defenses of the United States. General Miles has talked very freely since the first whispers of trouble over the Venezuela affair were heard. It is said that his late speech in Philadelphia has lessened his chances of being promoted to lieutenant-general. Few, if any, of the presidents of the United States have had the trouble experienced by the present administration in keeping down the patriotic spirits of the leaders in the army and navy.

A TOURIST who recently arrived in this country from Boston failed to find anything in this burg that "quite came up to the Hub" until he visited the office of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. After going through the various departments he quietly whispered to a friend, "Well I must admit that this office comes up to anything we have in Boston." We appreciate the struggle it must have cost to make the admission that anything in Hawaii equals Boston, but we also realize that Bostonians recognize true worth and accordingly express our gratitude for the compliment.

ONE of the first English papers to give evidence of a realization that the United States is in earnest concerning the Venezuelan affair is the London Chronicle. That paper now deprecates the position taken by Lord Salisbury, and has been followed by others as the true situation has dawned upon them. The Chronicle now says it will be a grave error to suppose that the question should never be submitted to arbitration. The President's message is no longer regarded as an electioneering dodge. He not only has the support of Congress, but of the whole American people. There will be no war, and ought not to be a back-down on the part of the United States. The request to decide the problem by arbitration,

will not be put aside when the first smoke of bluster clears away and the British Government sees the true situation.

THE Emperor of Japan, in a speech made at the opening of Parliament on the last Saturday of December, places special stress upon the necessity of increasing the defenses of the country. Striking progress has already been made in the country, but his Majesty points out that there are still many obstacles to be overcome, many reforms to be carried out. Cable dispatches state that there has been a coalition between the Government and the Liberals in consequence of the practical adoption of the Liberal platform. Freedom of speech and the extension of the franchise have been agreed to by the Government, and in case these measures are defeated in Parliament an appeal will be made to the country. If supported by the people, the Ministers agree to resign and join the Liberals. The carrying out of this plan means the development of the Japanese Government along popular lines, together with the introduction of party government.

THE fact that the sensational newsmonger of the United States has no further use for material concerning the Hawaiian Islands, except it is a filibuster yarn, has given many the erroneous impression that to the American people Hawaiian affairs are dead. Nothing could be more remote from the correct situation. Hawaiian affairs have the good fortune to have passed the sensational stage and have settled down to a sound business basis when plenty of work is being done, but with little or no display. The annexation movement is going steadily forward, and the outlook for the co-operation of the United States assisting the cable scheme bids fair to become a fact before the close of the present session of Congress. The Chronicle sizes up the situation as follows: "The question of a submarine cable to connect the United States with Hawaii has come to stay, and it is bound to be determined in the affirmative sooner or later. As to how the scheme shall be carried out, whether the Government of the United States shall lay the cable or shall subsidize a private corporation or shall agree upon a fixed rate of tolls for national uses or how it shall be done makes but little difference. The gist of the thing is that the United States, in its corporate capacity, needs a telegraph line to the Sandwich Islands, and if it will not pay for itself the United States can better afford to help build it than to pay fancy salaries to Paramount Blount and his assistants." In other words, the necessity of assisting the cable project has become an established fact, the only thing remaining being a determination of the best ways and means to accomplish the end.

CHINESE AS AMERICANS.

The people of the Western States, and California in particular, have been deeply interested of late in a test case brought before Judge Morrow of the United States District Court to determine the citizenship of one Wong Kim Ark, born in the United States of Chinese parents who were admitted to the country under the Burlingame treaty, but had never become naturalized. The contention of Wong's counsel was that he was entitled to citizenship under the Constitution of the the United States. The Government took the ground that the word "jurisdiction" in the sentence, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States," are meant political, not legal jurisdiction, that the child as a matter of course, is subject to the same political jurisdiction as his unnaturalized parents, that as Judge Storrey had rendered the decision that citizenship is governed by international law and not the common law of any one country, and as Congress

had specially legislated against the admission of Chinese to citizenship by naturalization, the native-born Chinese should come under the same exclusion act.

As against the decisions rendered by Justice Field and Judge Storrey, Judge Morrow makes the point that they have dealt with citizenship in a State, and not the United States. A man must reside in a State to become a citizen of it, but it is only necessary that he should be born or naturalized in the United States in order that he may be a citizen of the Union. The conclusion drawn by Judge Morrow is that Wong Kim Ark is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the citizenship clause of the United States Constitution.

As might be expected the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision is an important one and not only the citizenship of Mongolians but Caucasians as well is entailed. Should the decision be sustained it will practically nullify the Chinese exclusion Act which declares the Chinese unfit for American citizenship under any circumstances. It is a noticeable fact that the Chinese in the United States do not assimilate with the whites as is the case in this country. With the feeling as strong as at present it is highly probable the native born Chinese will finally be barred out as effectually as those who are now refused entrance to the country.

SOBRIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

If the Sunday night sermon of Rev. Mr. Peck has been properly reported, it would appear that the reverend gentleman is thoroughly convinced that Honolulu needs "Parkhursting," that the Government needs a new religious birth and one religious organization at least is dabbling in ward politics. We realize fully that this energetic pastor is prompted by the best of motives, that he has the welfare of the nation at heart and sincerely desires to see greater purity in the religious atmosphere of the country. Yet, even on religious topics, there is an opportunity for an honest difference of opinion as to the ways and means of obtaining this purification. From the remarks of last Sunday the casual observer might easily draw the conclusion that we of Honolulu are overrun with spiritual rottenness of a disagreeable type, if not the worst. Mr. Peck slashes right and left, puts his knife in at one end of the town, rips along at a dashing rate, and tells us he has not finished his work.

But with a few exceptions, we find Mr. Peck tearing up old ground, ground that is today being quietly but none the less carefully worked over, and slowly but none the less surely improved. We must admit that there is plenty of sin and iniquity in this city—show us the place of 25,000 inhabitants where it does not exist—but it will not be overcome by a material attack upon church organizations and Government officers whose official integrity and ability is unquestioned. We are told there is a common rumor that applicants for Government positions must either be in with "Tim's" gang or "join the Central Union Church." Are we to consider that the head of the Methodist Church believes these rumors to be true? If so, it is equal to saying that applicants should keep away from the Central Union Church and "Friend Tim" if they wish to retain their self-respect. We know of nothing more to be shunned by self-respecting manhood than "toadyism." On this point at least Mr. Peck, in his ministerial capacity, kicks over the traces. He gives importance to a street rumor, a jocular expression, that is not worthy of passing attention. Possibly Honolulu does need "Parkhursting," but there can be little good accomplished by attacking fellow Christians.

Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of New Haven said recently in the course of a political sermon "There is a

long road of investigation and diplomacy before us, and if the sober, conservative men of the country, however they may dissent, will not themselves imitate the intemperance of Jingoism, but express their dissent soberly and with that respect for our government which patriotism requires, we may hope in time for a reasonable and peaceable solution."

The same may be said of many of the problems now before the people of this country. There is a long road of investigation and religious diplomacy before us, and nothing can do more harm than religious jingoism which savors of questionable criticism of Christian organizations. We may need "Parkhursting," but let religious sobriety accompany religious patriotism.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND HAWAII.

The Chicago Times-Herald, in a leader of recent date, calls attention to the disagreement of the political doctors in the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Latin Americans, and further suggests that there is one quarter of the globe where there is no question as to the necessity of the exercise of this standard principle of American politics. The section referred to is "that pin point of the Pacific," as one of our Boston newspaper correspondents once called it, the Hawaiian Islands. The Times-Herald sizes up the situation as approaching a critical point where prompt action is demanded. "A struggle will arise at no distant day between the Whites and the Yellows for supremacy. The Whites are bound to win. They are the fittest; they will survive. But they will be overborne if left to themselves. They must have the moral and material aid that can be derived from only an organized western constitutional government. They will seek this aid successfully from Great Britain if it be finally denied them by the United States." It is then asked what the United States will do in event of another power stepping in either by request or for land-grabbing purposes only. How could the United States continue to warn others, if it should finally refuse to take action? Our American contemporary joins hands with many others in the idea that the Hawaiian problems are rapidly becoming acute.

"The whites consist of Americans numbering less than 2000; British subjects estimated at 1500, and German subjects estimated at 1200. There are also small groups of Portuguese, Norwegians and French. There must be a combination of the whites sooner or later to prevent the government falling into the control of the Asiatic element. This element exceeds 30,000 in numbers. The Japanese nearly half of it, are the aspiring class. If civil war should break out they would be inevitably aided by their own country, with an outcome of intervention by Great Britain and forcible acquisition of the country by a title we would not have the audacity to dispute after refusing to listen to the appeals of the Americans when they, with no dissenting voice among the British and Germans, besought annexation to the United States.

"Here is a chance for a rational application of the Monroe Doctrine. We cannot suffer any Asiatic monarchy to colonize what is already in truth and fact an American colony. President Cleveland has here an open, incontestable and patriotic opportunity. Here will be a victory for the Monroe Doctrine accomplished in peace and free from the possible taint that might attach to any Monroe Doctrine victory accomplished by war. President Cleveland is not wanting in courage. He knows that there is no longer any chance that Congress will come to him on currency reform. He may refuse to go to it on revenue reform. Should he send a special message to the House and Senate favoring the admission of Hawaii, the Legislature and Executive would be once more at one."

It is by such an application of

the Monroe Doctrine as given above that numerous friends of Hawaii believe the problem of political union will be accomplished. Even the United States is waking up to the fact that it cannot forever pursue a dilly-dallying course, and the time for complete desertion or prompt and positive acceptance must come in the near future.

ABOUT THE MARKET.

A Member of the Board of Health Approves of the Plan.

Since the meeting of the Board of Health Wednesday there has been much controversy on the streets regarding the matter of selling fish, which was brought up by a letter from J. F. Colburn asking that he may be allowed to sell fish on Maunakea street. In conversation yesterday with a gentleman well up in on Board of Health matters, the following expression of opinion was had:

"The Government must not lose sight for one moment that convenience of the people should have first consideration. With that as a foundation, the matter of selling fish at other places than the present Honolulu market will be seen in a more favorable light."

"The new market is certainly so far superior to the old one that the two should not be mentioned in the same breath. Everyone in Honolulu recognizes that a good work has been accomplished in its establishment." So far, so good.

"The comfort and convenience of the public is another question which too many people disregard. The Government alone is benefited by the sale of fish at the Honolulu market."

"I will admit that the fish which go forth from that place are beyond suspicion. Why couldn't the same rules obtain in other places—Maunakea street for instance?"

"Of course the proposed branch fish markets should be inspected and kept clean."

"It does simplify matters a great deal to have a central market for the purchase of fish, but that is not taking into consideration the feeling of the public in the matter. I can only say that, I think such branch fish markets should be established, and believe that they can be kept in a manner satisfactory to the Government."

DROPPED DEAD.

Heart Disease the Cause—Falls in the Street.

While the monotonous notes of the Chinese fiddle and kettle drum were pouring forth in ever-increasing numbers from the Chinese theater between 6 and 7 o'clock last night poor Wong Sing, a Chinaman about thirty years of age, was writhing in the agonies of death in front of the Chinese cigar stand opposite the O. R. & L. depot on King street.

Eye-witnesses say that the Chinaman was walking along from the direction of Kapalama and had reached the front of the cigar store when he began to stagger. He knocked his foot against a board and then fell headlong, finally turning with his face upward.

The man breathed for a very short time and then died, leaving a ghastly look upon his face.

A letter, which had evidently dropped from the Chinaman's pocket, was found by his side. It was dated from Los Angeles, Cal., December 30, 1895, and was registered to Gee Wo Yan from Dr. Wong Him.

Wong Sing came down lately from Hawaii and intended returning to China.

Dr. Emerson made an examination of the body and pronounced heart disease the cause of death.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO. LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND. 1709

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to hull and clean the COFFEE in the Cherry and hull with the latest machinery. Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships side hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city. No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

Timely Topics

JANUARY 22, 1896.

The steady increase in sugar values has caused plantation owners and everybody interested in the production of that staple commodity much satisfaction. This is as it should be, for without sugar what would become of the country. Of course there are other and varied industries, but none so important and profitable as sugar.

In order to make sugar the mills must be kept going, and to do this will require oil. This is the time that all mills in the islands are running steadily, and it is but proper that the attention of mill men should be called to the best grades of lubricants. It has been demonstrated beyond question that Colorado Oil is of superior quality and best suited to the requirements of plantation machinery of all kinds. No oil introduced here has given such general satisfaction as the Colorado. It is the best quality of lubricant manufactured—for the reasons that it has body and strength, the two great essentials that go toward making an oil that will fulfill all requirements. The Colorado has received the endorsement of numerous engineers on the different plantations of the islands. The best evidence of its popularity and superior quality is the fact that it is used all over the islands, and has given the best of satisfaction in every case. An engineer knows a good thing as well as any one else, and when once Colorado oil is used, none other will be given houseroom.

We have another brand of oil—Coronado, which is not so high priced, but is guaranteed a good lubricant for all kinds of machinery. This can be furnished in grades for mill and engine use, and for valve and cylinder, at satisfactory prices.

We can furnish any grade or priced engine oil desired, but advise you to buy only the best quality—for in oil as in other things, it always pays to buy the best.

All oils sold by us are guaranteed and when you buy from our house, you can be assured of getting full value for your money.

THE . . .

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, L'D.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	Time of High Water.	Time of Low Water.	Time of Sunrise.	Time of Sunset.
Jan 23	6:55	3:10	6:55	5:45
Jan 24	7:10	2:55	7:10	5:30
Jan 25	7:25	2:40	7:25	5:15
Jan 26	7:40	2:25	7:40	5:00
Jan 27	7:55	2:10	7:55	4:45
Jan 28	8:10	1:55	8:10	4:30
Jan 29	8:25	1:40	8:25	4:15
Jan 30	8:40	1:25	8:40	4:00
Jan 31	8:55	1:10	8:55	3:45

First quarter of the moon on the 23d, at 4 h 12 m. p. m.

The tides and moon phase are given to Stand and Time. The times of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12 h. 0 m. 0 s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Time.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Humid.	Dir.	Force.
Jan 23	30.29	54	SE	77	02	1
Jan 24	30.30	55	SE	76	02	1
Jan 25	30.31	56	SE	75	02	1
Jan 26	30.32	57	SE	74	02	1
Jan 27	30.33	58	SE	73	02	1
Jan 28	30.34	59	SE	72	02	1
Jan 29	30.35	60	SE	71	02	1
Jan 30	30.36	61	SE	70	02	1
Jan 31	30.37	62	SE	69	02	1

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu from San Francisco or Vancouver.

On or About	On or About
Warrimoo, Jan 24	Australia, Feb 1
Warrimoo, Jan 25	Australia, Feb 2
Warrimoo, Jan 26	Australia, Feb 3
Warrimoo, Jan 27	Australia, Feb 4
Warrimoo, Jan 28	Australia, Feb 5
Warrimoo, Jan 29	Australia, Feb 6
Warrimoo, Jan 30	Australia, Feb 7
Warrimoo, Jan 31	Australia, Feb 8
Warrimoo, Feb 1	Australia, Feb 9
Warrimoo, Feb 2	Australia, Feb 10
Warrimoo, Feb 3	Australia, Feb 11
Warrimoo, Feb 4	Australia, Feb 12
Warrimoo, Feb 5	Australia, Feb 13
Warrimoo, Feb 6	Australia, Feb 14
Warrimoo, Feb 7	Australia, Feb 15
Warrimoo, Feb 8	Australia, Feb 16
Warrimoo, Feb 9	Australia, Feb 17
Warrimoo, Feb 10	Australia, Feb 18
Warrimoo, Feb 11	Australia, Feb 19
Warrimoo, Feb 12	Australia, Feb 20
Warrimoo, Feb 13	Australia, Feb 21
Warrimoo, Feb 14	Australia, Feb 22
Warrimoo, Feb 15	Australia, Feb 23
Warrimoo, Feb 16	Australia, Feb 24
Warrimoo, Feb 17	Australia, Feb 25
Warrimoo, Feb 18	Australia, Feb 26
Warrimoo, Feb 19	Australia, Feb 27
Warrimoo, Feb 20	Australia, Feb 28
Warrimoo, Feb 21	Australia, Feb 29
Warrimoo, Feb 22	Australia, Feb 30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SAFELY.
U. S. S. Bennington, Pigman, Hilo.

ME-CHASTIES.
(This list does not include coasters.)

Bark Rosalie, Nessen, Newcastle.
Schr Robert, Lessers, Gooduan, Rio.
Am bktn Willie R. Hume, Brigman, New.
Rm bk Aldergrove, Robertson, Liverpool.
Bk Alden, Hesse, Potter, San Francisco.
N. B. Seruga, Newcastle.
Schr Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.
Schr Henrietta, Anderson, Victoria.
Schr Esther, Barnes, Auckland, Europa.
Bktn F. Crocker, Piltz, Newcastle.
Schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.
Am ship Reager, Young, Portland Or.
Nor bk Spokengen, Gram, Newcastle.
Schr Robert, Searies, Piltz, Newcastle.
Bark Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Haw bark P. P. Rether, Morrison, San Fran.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED

Vessels. Where from. Due.

Ger bk J. C. Pfluger, Bremen, Jan 24
Schr F. Jorgensen, Port Stanley, Jan 24
Schr R. B. Hume, Liverpool, Jan 24
Schr P. S. Warrimoo, Vancouver, Jan 24
O. S. S. Australia, New York, Jan 27
Bk Holliswood, New York, Jan 27

ARRIVALS.

THURSDAY Jan. 21.

Haw bark P. P. Rether, Morrison, from San Francisco.
Schr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 22.

Bark Santiago, Johnson, from Hilo.
Schr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.
Schr James Makee, Peterson, from Kapa.

THURSDAY Jan. 23.

Schr Kaala, Thompson, from circuit of Oahu.
Schr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY Jan. 21.

Schr Waialeale, Gregory, for Honolulu and Puna.
Schr R. B. Hume, for Man and Hilo.
Schr K. B. Brown, for Makala, Waimea and Kilauea.
Schr Mikahala, Haglund, Kapa and Niihau.
Schr Claudine, Cameron, for Man.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 23.

Bark Matilda, Eason, for the sound.
Schr Kaala, Thompson, for circuit of Oahu.

THURSDAY Jan. 23.

Bark Santiago, Johnson, for San Francisco.
Schr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, for Oahu ports.
Schr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapa.

IMPORTS.

Jan 21—Cargo of general merchandise, consigned to H. W. Schmidt & Son, C. Brewer & Co., Castle & Co., Board of Public Works, O. S. S. Company, King Brothers, Allen & Robinson, Lowers & Cooke, Hawaiian Fruit Company, W. G. Irwin & Co., Union Fruit Company, A. F. Cooke, J. J. S. Co., and others.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui and Hawaii, per steam Kinau, Jan 21—Volcano, H. E. Gares, A. S. O. D. Davidson, Rev. J. P. Kaul, C. M. Cooke, Mr. Desha, A. Dunn, Joe Pa.

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WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

Jan. 23, 9 P. M.—Temperature, 67°; dew point, 67°; barometer, 30.03.

DIAMOND HEAD, Jan. 23, 10 P. M.—Weather, clear; wind, calm.

The steamer W. G. Hall is due from Maui and Hawaii ports today.

The Bennington men will be given shore drill every Tuesday morning.

The steamer J. A. Cummins arrived early last evening with a load of sugar.

The steamer James Makee discharged all of her sugar into the ship Reaper yesterday.

The steamer Kaala came in late yesterday afternoon with a cargo of sugar and rice from Oahu ports.

The bark Aldergrove will take on ballast today. She will leave for Royal Roads during the first week in February.

Men from the U. S. S. Bennington have been working for the last few days on the stage at Independence Park pavilion for "Meredit's Old Coat."

The steamship companies forming the transatlantic pool have resolved to prolong the existing rates for four months. The General Transatlantic Company has joined the pool.

A bark have in sight for a short time yesterday, but owing to the stiff breeze she could not get in but sailed out of sight again. She is thought to have been the bark C. D. Bryant.

The construction of an immense drydock has been commenced in the Japanese naval port of Kure. It is to be 464 feet long, 69 feet wide and 42 feet deep, and will take vessels of 15,000 tons.

The boat boys feel much better now that the bark Matilda is out of the way. While she was discharging at Allen & Robinson's wharf it was necessary for them to pull quite a distance out around her stern as she was head on to the wharf.

The bark Andrew Welch which will leave for San Francisco as soon as she has received 2300 bags of sugar, the amount required to top off her cargo. This will probably be tomorrow afternoon. The Andrew Welch will take on about 1000 bags from the railroad wharf today.

The sloop Kaiulani arrived from Ewa yesterday afternoon with 300 bags of rice for Sing Chong. She started from Ewa at 10:30 a. m. and arrived in port at 2 p. m., thus making the trip in three and a half hours. The captain reported heavy rains at Ewa on the previous night.

Deep water sailors are very scarce in San Francisco, and in consequence wages have jumped from \$15 to \$25 a month within a short time. Shipowners and masters are kicking vigorously, but it does no good, as "Poor Jack" knows that for once he has the upper hand and he intends to keep it. British ships that are now arriving at the Coast have contracted to pay their men \$2.10 a month, so none of them will desert when the prospect of obtaining a vessel at \$15 a month can be held out to them.

Shipping Statistics.

The Maritime Journal figures the number of sailing vessels, schooners, excepted, flying the stars and stripes, and makes out that the United States has 154 full-rigged ships, the largest of which is the Roanoke, 3400 tons register, of Bath, Me., and the smallest is the whaler Horatio, of New Bedford, with a regular tonnage of 332. One hundred of and twenty-six of these ships are from the Atlantic coast, all north of Mason and Dixon's line, while the rest (28) hail from the Pacific coast. On January 1, 1893, the United States owned 205 full-rigged ships, since which time two new ones have been added, while 53 have been either lost, sold to foreign countries or converted into coal barges. The number of barks and barkentines flying the United States flag is 323, while 62 is the number of brigs and brigantines. The number of schooners is, of course, much higher, and many of the three-masters and four-masters of today are much larger than the average ship of thirty years ago.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

Grand Performance Last Night. Matinee Tomorrow.

The ring performance in the Wirth tent last night was all that could be desired by the large audience present. Miss Lyndhurst repeated her great pick-up riding act, and little Muriel Wirth, besides doing an excellent riding act, distinguished herself as a serpentine dancer.

The great Lahl Sing and Alberto did a wonderful horizontal bar act, which called forth continued applause. Little Katie Montgomery delighted the audience by her wonderful riding.

In response to a general request, the "Trip to Donnybrook Fair" will be repeated tonight. For the matinee tomorrow, a special program has been arranged to suit the children, and the admission fee has been fixed for the little ones at ten cents.

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STUNTED BY COFFEE DRINKING

Statistics Hold That It Makes the People of Saxony Small.

Some respectable statisticians, says the London Telegraph, hold that the strong marked tendency of the inhabitants of Saxony to become dwarfed in stature is in a great measure one of the mischievous results of over-indulgence in so-called coffee, which, in the families of the poorer classes, is drunk from early morn to dewy eve, and is a substitute for tea, soup, flesh meat, dessert, etc., like the miraculous manna of the ancient Hebrews. The stuff employed in Saxony, which plays such havoc with the nation, has, of course, little or nothing in common with the beans of Mecca, whose jollying effects upon the unsuspicious goats that chewed them first drew the attention of Mohammedan monks to the wonderful properties of the berry.

Most articles of food are liable to adulteration, especially when they do not happen to be primary necessities of life, merchants and middlemen acting on the principle that it is always profitable to mingle the useful with the agreeable. But few, probably none, have had so many "excellent substitutes" offered in their stead as coffee, in which not a particle of the original article has a place.

A Good Advertiser.

T. W. Hobron, of the Hobron Drug Co., has earned the reputation of being the best builder of advertisements in Honolulu. He has the knack of putting what he wants to say in a few words, and a knowledge of just what type should be used, to give what he wants attention called to, a proper display.

The advertisements of the Hobron Drug Company, prepared by him, are read by subscribers to the Advertiser, in which publication they will appear. Besides his ability to prepare good "displays," Mr. Hobron has the happy faculty of buying for his patrons just what they require as to quality and price.

Company 1, C. G., Meeting.

A meeting of Company 1, C. G., was held in the Beretania street school-house last night. About twenty-five members were present. The new regulation caps were distributed. A committee was appointed to look up matters pertaining to proposed range near the Honolulu market and to report on the same at a meeting to be held a fortnight hence.

There will be a special meeting of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., this evening at 7:30. Work in third degree.

Buy a Home in Town!

Buy a home for your family and save rent! If you already own one invest in rent-producing real estate—investments in real estate are safe.

FOR SALE

On Queen Street.

and on Kawahae lane near the heart of the city.

Four (4) Lots of Land

WITH BUILDINGS THEREON,

which will improve rapidly in value as the city is growing in that direction.

These lands are within the reach of any industrious and frugal person.

Living in the city costs less by one-quarter to one-half than in the suburbs as has been proved.

The above lands with improvements are to be sold at auction rooms of W. S. Luce, Auctioneer, on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29th, 1896

At 12 o'clock noon.

Easy terms can be made by intending purchasers on applying to

W. S. LUCE,

Auctioneer.

Corner Fort and Queen Sts., Honolulu.

1724-3

THE UNDERIGNED, HAVING THIS DAY BEEN DULY APPOINTED BY A. W. CARRER, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, administrator of the estate of A. H. CHEE of Waimaha, Samoa.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said A. H. CHEE deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether such claims be secured by mortgage or not, to the undersigned at the office of York Simpson, at 457 Nuanuan street, in Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

A. H. LAY.

Administrator of the Estate of A. H. CHEE.

Dated Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1896.

1724-3

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING business to transact with the Hawaiian Sheep Station Company are forbidden to make any company without previously obtaining permission from the company.

Noted on the said will be destroyed, and no hands of animals be allowed to pass over the same.

HAWAIIAN SHEEP STATION COMPANY.

Executors Notice.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Executor of the Estate of Robert P. STEWART, deceased, I call upon all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me within six months from this date.

ROBERT P. STEWART.

Executor of Estate of Robert P. STEWART.

Dated Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1896.

1724-3

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM DEAN late of Honolulu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Wm. E. Castle of Honolulu, alleging that William Dean died intestate at Honolulu on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, and praying that letters of administration be granted to him, said W. E. Castle, IT IS ORDERED that FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1896, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court-room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, January 23, A. D. 1896.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1724-3

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.